

The Janesville Daily Gazette.

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No "boys in blue" have yet called on General Hancock.

One of the jokes the Democrats are playing in this canvass is pretending they are for reform.

The Democrats have got more of a "change" than they expected. The change is from hope to despair.

It was a poor investment the Northern Democrats made when they placed the management of the campaign in the hands of the South.

The Rock county Republicans have made up their minds to give the largest Republican majority the county has given for years. They propose to endorse the nomination of Garfield with a will.

In 1863 General Hancock fought to keep the Confederate army from invading the North. In 1880 he is the candidate of the same Confederates who now want to place the North under Southern domination. Who has changed?

It seems to us from the high character of Mr. Cassoday, his prominence at the bar of Wisconsin, his rare fitness for a position on the supreme bench, and the unanimity with which he is urged for the office by leading lawyers in all parts of the State, that he will make his appointment a fixed fact.

It is only one week more before election, and yet there is time for General Hancock to write two or three explanatory letters. He might explain why he has become a tool of the Southern leaders, and why he has so suddenly been converted to believe in the Republican policy of protection to American industries.

The surgeon general of the United States army gives public notice that the appropriation for supplying artificial limbs during the year ending June 30, 1881, is now so far exhausted that no more orders, either for limbs in kind or for amputation, can be issued until further provision shall have been made by Congress. The small balance unexpended will be required to pay claims already approved.

Under the last Democratic rule, when the debt of the United States was only \$1.91 per capita, the government found it difficult to borrow a million and a half of dollars at 12 per cent interest. The credit of the government was exceedingly bad under the Democratic management. But under the Republican rule, with a debt of \$40.42 per capita, 104 million dollars was offered in a single day at four per cent. Here is a nut for some well-informed Democrat to crack.

The industrial league of Chicago had a demonstration on Saturday which will give the public some indications how the manufacturers and workmen of that city will vote next week. There were fifteen thousand persons in line and they represented every branch of industry. The men who joined this great procession are men who have been blessed by the Republican policy of protection to home industries, of an honest currency and of administering the government economically, and they do not want a change.

Some of the weak-minded Democratic papers make the assertion that General Hancock will go over Harlan bridge with from 90,000 to 100,000 majority. They do not give the grounds on which they base this characterless calculation. When Tilden was in all his glory, and when the Democracy in New York city was unanimous, his majority was only 53,000. With a united Republican party in that city, with hundreds of Democrats turning Garfield men, and with a Democratic party discouraged and lacking in harmony, how do these weak-minded Democratic papers expect to roll up a majority of from 90,000 to 100,000 for Hancock?

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE OFFICE OF CHIEF JUSTICE.

The death of Chief Justice Ryan revives the discussion of the propriety or impropriety of the clause in our State constitution in regard to the office of chief justice.

Judge Cole has been upon the supreme bench for more than a quarter of a century. Everybody concedes his ability as a judge, his purity of character, and his eminent qualification for the office of chief justice. Many lawyers as well as others, feel that there would be great propriety in his presiding over the court of which he has so long been a conspicuous member. It is true, there is no difference in the compensation and no substantial difference in the duties of the chief justice and an associate justice. The designation of a chief justice would therefore seem to be a mere honorary title, and hence the greater propriety in having it applied to those who have justly earned it by service on the supreme bench. With the present working of our constitution, the same embarrassments must occur all through the future, whenever a chief justice dies or resigns; for it will not be likely that any associate justice who has served for many years will be unfitted for the office of chief justice.

Since the duties are substantially the same, it is evident that any person capable of filling the office of associate justice is equally capable of performing the duties of chief justice. It is a little singular that our constitution has not been so worded that a more empty title would pass from the chief justice upon his death

or resignation to some of his associates. We apprehend it is a title that has come down to us from the mother country, and is looked upon by many as not in harmony with the American idea of propriety and rotation in office.

There is, however, a large number of States having similar clauses in their constitutions. The constitution of the United States is substantially the same with respect to the chief justice. The constitutions of Connecticut, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, Ohio, Rhode Island, Virginia, and West Virginia, made no distinction between the different members of the court. The constitution of Tennessee authorizes the court to elect its own chief justice. The constitutions of California and Missouri provide that the senior justice in commission shall be the chief justice. The constitutions of Iowa, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Nebraska, Oregon, and Texas, each provide that the justice having the shortest regular term to serve shall be the chief justice. There are many, however, who believe that the person who has been longest a member of the court should be the chief justice.

Our State is young, and there would seem to be great propriety in so amending the constitution as to always secure for chief justice some member of the court whom propriety would naturally designate as the person who ought to preside over the supreme court.

MR. CASSODAY AND THE SUPREME BENCH.

The bar of Janesville held a meeting on Saturday, and unanimously agreed to recommend Mr. J. B. Cassoday, of this city, for the vacancy on the bench of the supreme court, and Mr. John Winans and Mr. John R. Bennett were selected by their brother lawyers to present the action of the bar to Governor Smith, which they will do in person on Tuesday.

Perhaps the most important duty which has devolved upon Governor Smith during his Chief Magistracy is the one that now confronts him. The appointing power is always to be used with rare discretion, let the office be what it may, but when the property, rights and liberties of the people of a State are to be submitted to a tribunal of last resort, there should be no inaptness for the duty of guarding the people's rights in the one on whom the executive power confers the dignity of the judicial crown. The deepest interests of society are at stake and the courts must be their sovereign protectors.

Knowledge of the law, mastery of its philosophy, precision and clearness of mental vision, foreknowledge of the application of its rules and principles, inflexible integrity, singleness of purpose, the strength and grace of scholarship and culture, the gentleman and dignity which is the robe of him who wears "the grand old name of gentleman," the passionless judgment and reflective habits of mature years which attest a ripened mental growth—these are some of the attributes which constitute that grandest of human characters, the Just Judge.

Triad by each and every of these tests, the supreme fitness of John B. Cassoday for the position of chief justice of the supreme court is made clear and shining beyond doubt or cavil. The singular unanimity with which the leading jurists and lawyers, irrespective of party affiliation, throughout the State, have named him for this high trust, is as spontaneous as it is the unerring evidence of their admiration of his genius as a lawyer and confidence in his honor as a man. No citizen of this Commonwealth holds a loftier place in the loyal affection of all who know him than does Mr. Cassoday. This is the brightest armor that a man can wear. It is the people's patent of nobility. In bestowing upon Mr. Cassoday the honor of this appointment, Governor Smith will add a new lustre to his noble administration that will enrich its memory in all the coming years, and confer an enduring blessing on the people of the State.

The leading article in the North American Review for November is by the Hon. William Beach Lawrence, and is devoted to an exposition of the monarchical principles in the United States Constitution. It is shown that under our Constitution the Executive is vested with power far greater than those possessed by a king in a limited monarchy. The amplitude of the President's constitutional powers is best seen from the history of the war of secession, as when Mr. Lincoln, without waiting for the assembling of Congress, declared the blockade of the southern ports, and called into service for three years a volunteer army of upward of 42,000 men. In the same number of the Review, Bishop W. C. Doane points out the advantages of free religious discussion: even "the blasphemy of irreligions discussion," he thinks works the glory of God. The Hon. Montgomery Blair writes of the "Republican party as it was and is." Upon the suppression of the rebellion and of slavery, the mission of that party was accomplished, and since the death of Lincoln its career has been of usurpation, corruption and centralization. M. Desre Charney contributes the third of his valuable illustrated papers on "The ruins of Central America." The other articles in this number of the Review are "The Nicaragua Route to the Pacific," by Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen; "The Coming Revision of the Bible," by the Rev. Hyward Crosby; "Recent European Publications," by Prof. T. F. Crane; and finally a paper entitled "The Political Situation from a Financial Standpoint," designed to show how the

business interests of the country would be compromised by a change from a Republican to a Democratic administration of the general government. This document is signed by over twenty of the heaviest capitalists in New York.

GOOD PROSPECTS.

Flattering Prospects of a Solid Republican Congressional Delegation in Wisconsin.

The Dodge County Democrats Going Back on General Bragg.

Excellent Republican Work in all Parts of the State.

Congressman Williams Talks to the Oshkosh Boys on Saturday Night.

General Garfield Pronounces the Morey Letter the Work of a Clumsy Villain.

Turn Out and Hear Stephen A. Douglas, To-night.

Another Young Man Fatally Shot on Lake Koshkonong.

Death of A. P. Dickey, an Old Resident of Racine.

Other Interesting State and Miscellaneous News Items.

FORT ATKINSON.

SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.
FORT ATKINSON, Oct. 24.—A young man named Henry Wing, was fatally shot, while hunting on the lake near here yesterday afternoon. He with three others were in a boat together, and in pulling his gun towards himself, the hammer was caught, and the gun discharged; the contents tearing and cutting his bowels so that he died in less than a half-hour.

A SEVERE BLOW TO BRAGG.

WATERLOO, Oct. 23.—The appearance today of the Freeman Telephone, heretofore the leading Democratic paper of Dodge county, pledging its unqualified support to the Hon. Eliza Coleman, Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifth district, and the Dodge county people's ticket, cannot be considered in political circles in this vicinity. The action of the Telephone is regarded as a severe blow to General E. S. Bragg, Democratic nominee for Congress, and weakens his candidature in Dodge county very materially,—at the same time improving Mr. Coleman's chances for success considerably. There is now a hopeful outlook for the redemption of the Fifth district, and the retirement of General Bragg from the Southern Brigadiers in Congress.

CUBA CITY.

GALENA, Oct. 24.—J. Murphy, a rising young lawyer of Plattville, addressed a mass meeting of Republicans at Cuba City last evening. He is an Irishman and a Catholic, and during the course of his speech he gave his reasons for supporting General Garfield, and urged his countrymen who have acquired citizenship to desert the Democracy and join the party of reform and progress to which he had allied himself. The speech aroused the utmost enthusiasm, and is said to have been one of the most brilliant political efforts ever made in that section.

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAMS.

Enthusiastic Republican Meeting at Oshkosh.

OSHKOSH, Oct. 23.—The raw, chilly weather which prevailed here to-day was hardly calculated to favor political meetings, but rather to tempt people into remaining away. In spite of the meteorological disadvantages, however, the Republicans of Oshkosh carried on two large and enthusiastic meetings in Turner hall,—one in the afternoon and one in the evening,—listening in the one case to the inspiring utterances of the Hon. C. G. Williams, member of Congress from the First Wisconsin district, and in the other to the equally strong presentation of the reasons why the Democratic party has been and is now beaten, and why the Republican party has succeeded for twenty years, and is now riding on the crest of the political wave.

THAT CHINESE LETTER.

The Forger at Last Caught, and in Kenward Philip, of the New York Truth.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN EAGLE, NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—To-morrow the Republican National committee will make a report effectually establishing the responsibility of the Chinese letter purporting to have emanated from General Garfield. The report is based on the reports of experts, who clearly show that one of the editors of the New York Truth, a man named Kenward Philip, is the author of the letter. This is proven without a doubt, and the plates are now in the hands of the engravers, and will show the similarity of writing so closely that there is not a possibility of a doubt. The case was worked up by Thomas E. Loneragan, who was at one time manager of Pinkerton's and for a long time in the employ of the government. Lately he has had a secret ser-

vice bureau of his own, and was employed by John L. Davenport for this job on the recommendation of Chauncey L. Elkey, of St. Louis. Prior to employing Loneragan the National committee had been working to prove the fraud, and had sent detectives to several suspected points, but Loneragan insisted that the forgery was committed in New York, and succeeded in gaining control of the case. Pretending to have some business with the office of Truth, he studied the peculiarities and influential positions of the various employees, and finally decided that Philip was the "artist." A little figuring placed him in possession of some of Philip's handwriting, and a hurried comparison with the facsimile of the letter published in Truth showed him that he was in the right track. The manuscript was placed in the hands of Davenport and Arthur, who immediately turned it over to Ames, Payne, and other experts, and they immediately corroborated Loneragan's theory. Up to the time the experts reported Philip's name had not been divulged, but as soon as the experts were satisfied Loneragan told who he suspected, and a dozen other facts established the accuracy of his judgment. The report of experts in clear and convincing, and the fraud is shown up conclusively. Philip is known as a perfect master of the pen. His imitations of handwriting are marvellous, and less than a week ago, he produced from memory the facsimile of the signatures of the signers of the Declaration of Independence so cleverly done that they might have been a photograph. He has a mania for imitating the handwriting of others, and so professedly he has been at it for a long time, and he can even write a page of foolscap in close imitation of any copy shown him. Apart from this he is a politician of no mean ability, and he has gone into this campaign with the intention of playing a prominent part. Practically he controls "Truth," and in its sanctum his word is law. Loneragan acquainted himself with Philip's peculiarities, and his perfect control over the pen, and upon this went to work. His success has completely restored the confidence of the committee, and that body now say that they will to-morrow produce a report completely disposing of the Morey letter and placing its authorship where it belongs. The facts have been telegraphed to General Garfield to-day.

GENERAL GARFIELD.

The General Denounces the Morey Letter as the Work of a Clumsy Villain.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The following dispatch was received to-day at Republican National headquarters:

MEYER, Ohio, Oct. 22, 1880.
To the Hon. Mr. James A. Garfield and the Hon. S. W. Benson:

I will not break the rule I have adopted by making a public reply to campaign lies, but I authorize you to denounce the so-called Morey letter as a bold forgery, both in its language and sentiment. Until its publication, I never heard of the existence of the Employers' Union of Lynn, Mass., nor of such a person as H. L. Morey.

J. A. GARFIELD.
The National Republican committee furnish the following:

MEYER, Ohio, Oct. 23, 1880.
To the Hon. Mr. Marshall Jewell:

Your telegram of this afternoon is received. Publish my dispatch of last evening if you think best. Within the last hour the mail has brought me the lithographic copy of the forged letter. It is the work of some clumsy villain who cannot spell nor write English, nor imitate my handwriting. Every honest and manly Democrat in America who is familiar with my handwriting will denounce the forgery at sight. Put the case in the hands of the ablest detectives at once, and hunt the rascal down.

J. A. GARFIELD.

EXPLAINED.

The Source of the Free Trade Plank in the Democratic Platform.

HARTFORD, Oct. 24.—The singular suggestion is now made that Hancock may owe his defeat to so trivial a matter as a little squabble between two Connecticut Democratic politicians two months ago. It calls to mind the historian Ed. Dreth's little anecdote how the declaration of the war of 1812, which passed Congress by so close a vote, could all be traced back, step by step, to the vote of one Rhode Island town, and the issue that carried that town had been like Hancock's tariff, "a local question." It was whether logs there should be allowed to run loose in the streets or be kept behind bars. In the present instance, the unconscious influence of little things may be quite as strongly illustrated. It appears that at the time of the Democratic State convention in this State to choose delegates to Cincinnati, the two leading aspirants from the third congressional district were John L. Hunter, of Williamstown, and ex-Mayor Tom Waller, of New London. Both were opponents, and as each could not get David A. Wells, of Norwich, the famous free-trader, was chosen as a compromise delegate. It was Wells who secured the insertion into the Democratic National platform of the "tariff-for-revenue-only" plank. This has been an important part of the program of the party, and the dissatisfaction it has created has sacrificed thousands of Democratic votes. So it appears that, but for the untold obstinacy of Hunter and Waller, there would have been no Wells at the convention, no such plank in the platform probably, and Hancock's chances would have been measurably enhanced.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The Signal Service have just completed a transcontinental telegraph line from Bismarck, D. T., to Dayton, W. T. It crosses the Rocky Mountains by Solon Pass, over the Mullin road.

HONORABLY ACQUITTED.

FORT WAYNE, Oct. 23.—Samuel C. Hays and Charles Harrison, who were arrested for illegal voting on the affidavit of a prominent Democrat, and held until the meeting of the Grand Jury, were honorably acquitted to-day, no indictment being found against them. The

Democrats are having poor success searching for illegal Republican voters. Both of these men were not in the city election day, and are residents of Sandy Lake, Pa.

DIDN'T WANT IT.

NEW YORK, October 24.—The forged Garfield letter was offered to The Sun and Star, both Democratic journals, before it was submitted to the journal that published it, and they both refused to take it, evidently realizing its trick.

DEATH OF A. P. DICKEY.

RACINE, October 24.—Last night A. P. Dickey, one of the prominent manufacturers of the city, died of paralysis, after an extended illness. Mr. Dickey was a man of active, untiring energy in business life, upright and straightforward in all his dealings. He was a kind and generous neighbor and public spirited citizen, whose loss will be generally mourned. He leaves a wife, two sons and three daughters.

Epitaph on Roger Bacon.

One day whilst trying his corns to mow off,
His razor slipped and cut his toe off.
The wound soon grew to mortifying.
That was the end of Roger dying.
If he had Electric Oil, used and taken,
He might quite easily have saved his Bacon.

For sale by A. J. Roberts, and Croft & Sherer.

PERILS OF POLITICS.

Or the Story of How a Rich Man Became Poor.

From the Boston Herald.
Twelve years ago A. W. Smith, of Danvers, Wayne county, Pa., was a peddler of notions throughout North-eastern Pennsylvania and the adjacent counties of New York. While riding in 1869 on the Erie Railroad he was seriously injured by a passing train. The injury he received damaged to the amount of \$15,000. With this capital he became the partner for his stepfather David Fortman, in the lumber business. They had the contract for furnishing all the material used in making the shipping boxes of the Glen Cove starch works, on Long Island. This alone required the shipment of 2,000,000 feet of bass-wood a year. The contract was very profitable, and in a few years the firm of Fortman & Smith was considered one of the wealthiest in the Delaware lumber regions. Smith then went into politics, and in 1871 was nominated for Assembly in Wayne county. Some trouble arising, he agreed to resign, in consideration that the expenses incurred by him should be paid back. He was given a note for \$800 by three prominent Democrats, but who afterward refused to pay it. The case was carried into court, and, after a costly trial, Smith finally obtained judgment. The executor of the Democrats' estate and the extended litigation led him into excesses, which grew on him rapidly. He invested in fast horses and hired trainers to look after them. He became a frequent visitor to New York, and a well-known habitué and one of the most prodigious patrons of the notorious resorts. A fortnight ago he had a draft for a large sum on Duryea & Co., of Glen Cove, cashed at the Deposit Bank as was his custom. It was returned protested. Smith had disappeared, and his whereabouts were unknown. He left debts to the amount of nearly \$25,000, and had collected most of the bills due the firm. The payment of these debts will ruin Smith's stepfather. Smith is in Canada and his family has gone there to join him.

Mrs. E. H. Perkins, Creek Centre, Warren Co. N. Y., writes: She has been troubled with Asthma for four years, and had to sit up night after night with it. She has taken two bottles of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and is perfectly cured. She strongly recommends it, and wishes to act as agent among her neighbors.

Sold by A. J. Roberts, and Croft & Sherer.

He Paid His \$5,000.

A correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin writes as follows from Boston: But here comes one of my favorites. Isn't she fine looking? No? Well, here's while I tell you her story, and why I like her looks. Some years ago, when she had more money than good reputation, advertised that she would give \$5,000 to any respectable young white woman who would walk unveiled from the Adams house entrance down Washington street with him, at an hour when all the fashionables were promenading. For weeks that offer remained unclaimed. Her reputation was such that no respectable woman would be seen with him and the advertisement had said "that none others need apply." Finally this woman who had just passed up agreed to his terms and to join him at the appointed place and time. When the hour came, Mr. Wells was on hand. Soon a carriage drove up with the lady. It had been noised abroad that the offer had been taken up and quite a crowd had gathered to see him pay his \$5,000. He helped her alight, offered her his arm and walked a few steps with her, when she removed her veil at his request and revealed to his gaze a face as black as night. "You have deceived me," he said; "this is not fair." "I am not a darky," she replied, and to prove it she pulled off her gloves and showed a pair of hands as white as yours are this minute. The man turned toward the carriage, paid her the \$5,000, and she drove off leaving him to the laughter and looks of the amused crowd of bystanders. It turned out afterward that the girl was very poor, and that she had a magnificent voice she could not cultivate for want of money, and this was the way she overcame that obstacle. She went to Europe and studied five years, and has returned one of the most brilliant singers.

BLANKS.

FOR
Constables' Accounts with Rock County
my fiduciary
AP GAZETTE OFFICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Those Who Appreciate

THE

Comfort, Durability

AND

ECONOMY

OF FINE

Underwear

AND

HOSIERY!

Will do well to give our stock an inspection. We buy all Underwear of factories by the case, and on some lines are

Naming Jobbers' Prices.

In HOSIERY we have a very large and complete assortment of

WHITE

and COLORED

One Price to All.

SMITH & SON,

Square Dealing.

M. HANSON & CO.,

OFFER TO THE PUBLIC

Special Bargains in Wood and Marble Top Chamber Suites!

ALSO A LARGE REDUCTION IN

PARLOR AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE,

the Largest Stock in the City. Call for \$2500.00 and see the most valuable Bargain in Wood, Marble Top Chamber Suits, and Sec. Wholesale and Retail on the Place.

N. B.—We offer the most valuable Bargain in Wood, Marble Top Chamber Suits, and Sec. Wholesale and Retail on the Place.

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THE LARGEST

Most Complete Variety of

Earthen-Ware

Ever brought to Janesville, is now open at

Wheelock's Crockery & House Furnishing Goods Store.

Among the new arrivals are a variety of genuine Rogers' Silverware, New York Lamp, 55-Piece

Luster Band Tea Sets, \$24.00; 56-Piece French China Moss Rose Tea Set, \$12.00; 11-Piece Blue

Maroon or Pink Band Chamber Sets, of new designs, \$2.00. Same with Slip Jar to match, \$2.00. Folding Tables, Glassware, Silver Ware, and many new novelties. Best makes Crockery at same or lower price than elsewhere.

Wholesale and Retail on the Place.

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Put Up in Quart Size Bottles for General and Family Use.

